

WHAT AMERICANS AND OTHERS ARE DOING IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS

MANY AMERICANS IN FRANCE FOR WINTER

Some Will Stay in Paris, While Others Will Seek Warmer Climes.

SOCIETY ADOPTS THE CANE

Fashionable Women Seen in the Bois Carrying Dainty Sticks.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Oct. 4.—The fair sex has adopted a new fashion and has taken away another of the privileges of men. Many are now seen in the Bois de Boulogne and the boulevards carrying canes with elaborately carved handles. It is too late for sunshades and too early for umbrellas, so what is more logical, argues one of the introducers of the new mode, than for the women to carry canes.

Familiar faces are disappearing on the boulevards as the pleasure resorts give up their visitors.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer, daughter of New York, has returned after a round of English visits.

Mrs. Ballard Smith of New York is visiting Anna Bowman Dodd at her charming home at Vaucluse, near Bonfleur, which she has remodelled from antiquity into a place of modern comfort.

Mrs. Livingston Watson of Baltimore is at the Hotel Belmont. She will stay in New York on October 15, but will return in the spring and make a trip to Egypt.

Mrs. Connelly, sister of the American Minister to Greece, is at the Hotel de la Tremoille with her daughter, Mrs. Cox. They will sail for the United States shortly and will spend the winter at Asheville, N. C.

Lanier Wilson, secretary to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, is visiting Father James Wilson at Dinard. He will join Mr. Gerard later.

Mrs. Horwitz at Fontainebleau.
Mrs. Horwitz of Baltimore is at the Hotel Savoy, Fontainebleau, where her daughter, the Countess Adolphe de Rome, is visiting. Mrs. Horwitz, another daughter of Mrs. Horwitz, will remain at Dinard until November.

M. and Mme. de Strale d'Elina have taken an apartment on the Rue de Spontini for the winter. Mme. d'Elina was Virginia Harding of Virginia. As the wife of the Countess of the Savoy, she is a daughter of the Countess of the Savoy.

Mrs. Red of Baltimore and her daughter, Nina, after spending the summer at Dinard, are in Paris for the winter. They will probably go to Egypt in February.

Robert Winthrop is in Paris after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Denning Davis at Dinard.

Dr. and Mrs. Pease of Boston will arrive in Paris next week on their way to Lausanne and Rome, where they will remain until May. They will go to Dinard for the summer.

Charles M. Schwab has arrived here and is at the Hotel Maritime after trips to Berlin and London. He will sail for home about October 9.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Potter, Mrs. John Clinton Gray and Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury of New York are at the Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. McCombs are at the Hotel du Parc at Malindi at Vichy. Miss Harriet Dyer Robinson of New York has taken an apartment at Biarritz, where she will make her permanent home.

SARDINIAN BRIGANDS ACTIVE.
Kidnap Two Children and Kill Man While Soldiers Guard Them.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
ROME, Oct. 4.—The Sardinian brigands, who have been active in the mountains of the island, have kidnapped two children and killed a shepherd whom they suspected of having betrayed them.

More troops are to be sent to storm the stronghold of the brigands.

IMPROVE LINE TO ARGENTINA.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Orders New 23 Knot Steamer.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—In point of equipment, though not in size or speed, the liners running between Europe and South America are the equal of any on the New York route. No other line has received so much attention in recent years and some very fine boats are now in hand for it, while tenders for new vessels have just been received by British and Continental lines.

It is reported that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has just placed an order with Harland & Wolff of Belfast for a 23 knot steamer. If this is so, she will, when completed, be easily the fastest vessel in the trade and should take about three days off the passage, eighteen days between Southampton and Buenos Ayres being at present the quickest journey.

With the exception of one or two liners it is a curious anomaly that in spite of the preponderant character of British interests in the Argentine the service given by British companies is not so fast as that of German and Italian lines. A good deal has been done to remedy this of late, and the contemplated acceleration will be welcome to commercial people.

PRINCE ALBERT A MIDSHIPMAN.
Will Remain One Year on the Battleship Collingwood.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Prince Albert, the second son of King George, who this week became a full fledged midshipman, and so for the first time took his place as an officer in the British navy, has passed successfully through the naval colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth and has made a four months cruise in the cadets' training ship Cumberland.

Prince Albert has been appointed to the battleship Collingwood, a dreadnought of 12,500 tons. The Collingwood flies the flag of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, K. C. B., who was a Lieutenant in the old coast guard on the North American station in 1883, when King George was a midshipman in that vessel. Also King George and Sir Stanley were both Lieutenants in the Alexandria, on the Mediterranean station in 1885.

Prince Albert will probably remain about twelve months in the Collingwood, and may then serve a few months in a destroyer. He is nearly 18, and in the ordinary course will be promoted to sub-Lieutenant in two years or two years and a half.

MANOEL ANGERED BY RUMORS.

Blames Portuguese Agitators for False Reports Regarding His Bride.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LISBON, Oct. 4.—Ex-King Manoel of Portugal is furious over the insinuations as to the nature of his bride's illness which have been scattered broadcast throughout the world. Prince Wilhelm, the father of the bride, is also extremely angry over this matter. Both attribute the circulation of these rumors to Portuguese republican agitators who are said to be overrunning this place and who never allow the ex-king to get out of their sight if they can possibly help it.

This King's information, which comes from Lieut. Lavradio, the ex-king's aide de camp, Prof. von Romberg, who has charge of the case, and also from the hospital authorities, is to the effect that the Princess is suffering from influenza of the lower abdominal regions complicated with intestinal disturbances. She is attended by two ordinary hospital nurses, as her illness is not serious enough to require private nurses.

According to Prof. von Romberg the Princess will probably leave the hospital within a week. Lieut. Lavradio says the couple will then go to Siemurim for an indefinite period.

VON KLEYDORFF COMING HERE.
German Baron Plans Concert Tour in United States.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Baron Emil von Kleydorff, called on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. on Tuesday for New York. He is going on a concert tour and will appear under the name of Franz Egenhoff.

The Baron was a dashing cavalry officer with a brilliant future before him, but he gave up the army and made a name in Germany as an operatic baritone and received the title of court singer. His father was a Russian Lieutenant-General and was killed in the war. His brother is a marshal of the reigning Prince of Waldeck.

Baron Emil von Kleydorff married a daughter of Adolph Busch, the St. Louis brewer.

TELLS OF PALATINE WONDERS.
Commandatore Bont Describes Results of Excavations.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Oct. 4.—Commandatore Bont has made a long statement in regard to his recent excavations. He says his Palatine discoveries consist of the remains of ancient palatial houses, traces of frescoed floral designs in white on red, Egyptian and Asiatic symbols, scenes inspired by Greek plays of the Hellenic period, fragments of rare marble, pottery, glass and enamel.

Deep borings of the most ancient soil, he says, reached the remains of the floors and walls of the earliest inhabitants, the bones of sacrificed animals and articles of personal adornment.

WILL BRING MRS. SMITH'S BODY.
Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Then Will Return to Paris to Live.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Oct. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes will sail for home on October 15. They will take the body of their daughter, the late Mrs. James Clinch Smith, to Chicago.

They will return here in December and take up their permanent residence at an apartment on the Place des Etats-Unis.

AMERICAN TO ENTERTAIN KING.
George Will Visit Corn Countess of Stafford on Oct. 20.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 4.—King George will be the guest of Corn Countess of Stafford, formerly Mrs. Samuel Colgate of New York, at Houghton Hall on October 20 for the shooting.

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI BEST TANGO DANCER.
Spends Afternoons at Salsomaggiore in Teaching His Friends the New Step.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
ROME, Oct. 4.—The Duke of the Abruzzi, once spoken of as the Salsomaggiore, where he dances the tango every evening. He spends the afternoons in teaching his women friends how to dance it. The Duke is considered the best exponent of the tango in Italy. It has been noticed that he is frequently with a young Russian noblewoman, who is one of his most enthusiastic pupils.

John H. Frey, the New York painter, is spending the winter in Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are at Capri.

As "Punch" Sees Ulster Problem

James J. Connolly, however, was not as rabid against the use of tobacco as some other smokers. Michael Davitt, the Irish nationalist, issued an elaborate prohibition in Russia because a serious fire was started in St. Petersburg by a careless smoker. Sultan Abdul Aziz, King of Persia, considered smokers to be dishonest and ordered them to be flogged. The King of Persia considered smokers to be dishonest and ordered them to be flogged. The King of Persia considered smokers to be dishonest and ordered them to be flogged.

The total prohibition issued against the production of tobacco in England caused Lord Walsley from the tobacco growers. One of these a certain Thomas Bagg, described as "a churlish out of Nottinghamshire," complained to the Privy Council that for twenty years he had practiced surgery, but of late "ladies and other gentlemen" so frequently practiced that art that professors of the "medical mystery" could no longer maintain themselves, and therefore he had started the production of tobacco for medicinal purposes. This and other protests prevented for a time the enforcement of the royal prohibition.

This matter stood in 1624, when friends of the Virginia company presented a bill in Parliament against the production of tobacco in England. The bill passed, but the growers sent a petition to the king for reasons of "Christianity and the devil" and pointed out the advantages of furthering English colonization. The bill was not passed and the English industry continued to spread. The product to London secretly, where it was sold as the best Virginia.

Under the Commonwealth Cromwell sent the work of suppressing the customs revenue on tobacco and he took active steps toward suppressing the English industry. Great resistance was encountered, especially at Winchester, where an armed mob, horse and foot, were raised by the local farmers to resist the soldiers of the Commonwealth who had been sent down to root up and destroy the plants. Perhaps here is where Sir

Mr. Redmond (to Mr. Asquith) I'll dare ye to compromise, Sir Edward Carson (to Mr. Bonar Law) D'ye hear hwar the gentleman says? I'm wid him entirely. Lord Loreburn (cherub) Ah, ha! Already they begin to agree.

Examples of the "Weed" grown in England



Harvesting Tobacco in Hampshire

PHOTOGRAPH BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Tobacco Crops in England Reach Record Mark in 1913

British Manufacturers Expect Big Boom Which Will Enable Them to Compete With the United States

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 28.—The revival of tobacco growing in England and the development of this branch of agriculture beyond any limits formerly reached are presaged by experiments which have been going on quietly in Hampshire for the past few years. It seems probable, therefore, that before long the British manufacturers will be able to vie with the Americans for the production of the so-called Virginia leaf. This undoubtedly will mean the cutting of prices in England and may reduce prices in the United States.

The American visitor finds many strange things in England. One of the strangest is that when he enters an English tobacco shop and asks for a good cigarette or a good brand of pipe tobacco he is always offered "pure Virginia." The purchaser is told that "pure Virginia" is the best tobacco for smoking.

Recent reports from America have given this year's crop in the tobacco district as considerably lower than either that of last year or the year before. The predicted yield is 750 pounds per acre, with 1,144,500 acres under cultivation. The average for the years 1908 to 1912 is given as 823 pounds. These figures have greatly encouraged English tobacco manufacturers who are trying to make the southern counties a producing area equal to those of Virginia or Maryland.

Record Crop in Hampshire.
Thirty acres of land at Church Crookham, Hampshire, where a few years ago the only things that flourished were turnips and rabbits, produced at the recent harvest the biggest crop of tobacco ever grown in England. The crop is the result of experiments carried on by A. J. Brandon, chairman of the British Tobacco Growers Society, who declares that tobacco growing in England now received after 300 years has passed its experimental stage. It is evident that the authorities recognize the possibilities of tobacco as an English product, as the Development Commission has just secured a grant of \$17,500 for the same to encourage the industry. Last year from fifteen acres planted 22,000 pounds were reaped and put on the market. This year thirty acres were planted in March and the harvest is equally satisfactory. About 25,000 plants were put on the thirty acres.

Jeon Nicot Introduced the Weed.
Tobacco, although peculiarly an American product, bears a Spanish name and one of its chief properties, nicotine, takes its name from Jeon Nicot, the celebrated French diplomat who introduced the "weed" into France shortly after he had resigned as envoy of France to Portugal. The Nicot family still exists in southern France and the tobacco plant is to be found on the family arms. This strange coincidence of the use of which in the New World was associated with many mysterious ceremonies, was first known in Europe as the "herbe de la Famille" because of Nicot's efforts to introduce it.

In the early years of the seventeenth century a good many English farmers conceived the idea of growing tobacco. French and Dutch traders, who were anxious to see the growth of the industry in England, were soon made by the tobacco growers. The latter were represented chiefly by the Virginia Company, which held a charter from the crown for the development of the colony of Virginia. In 1619 a bargain was made between this company and James I. under which the Virginia Company promised to pay customs duties on its tobacco if the production of tobacco in England was prohibited. James I. forbade tobacco and he even went so far as to threaten to hang all smokers. But this law did not do so far as to prohibit its importation.

Prohibited by Law.
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Removing Steamed Plants From a Sort of Turkish Bath.

Edward Carson got his idea of armed resistance to the Government in Ulster. Heavier penalties were imposed and finally after twenty years' struggle the Government was successful in killing an industry which would have cost many millions of dollars to destroy. Now after 300 years the same Government is granting subsidies to English tobacco growers in the hope of recreating the industry if once destroyed.

MILLIONS OF GERMS ON TOUR.
"Bishop the Body Snatcher" With Them on Trip Through London.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Millions of millions of germs with the power of spreading death and disease were carried through the streets of London in a moving van last week when King's College Hospital, in Portland street, was removed to its new buildings on Denmark Hill. A "Wild West" show traversing the city's thoroughfares would undoubtedly be more spectacular, but while summary steps could be taken to deal with a wild animal, which might happen to get away, the germs of the invisible menagerie are not so easily stopped.

Elaborate precautions had therefore been taken to keep the microbes in captivity during their removal and to destroy them in case of accident. As may well be imagined, the hospital authorities were anxious not to lose any of the specimens which they had devoted so much time to cultivate and the germs were insured for a heavy amount before their removal from the hospital.

Each of the hundreds of test tubes containing the countless hordes of organisms had been hermetically sealed and packed with great care in boxes. It was essential to protect these boxes from the sun, for germs are inimical to the well being of a germ.

The germs, however, were only one of the interesting features of the removal of the hospital, in which two individual facts among the British medical fraternity were concerned. "Bishop the Body Snatcher," who was the last man to be hanged in England for the ghastly crime of robbing the dead, was seen in the moving van, his skeleton being placed on top of the cases of microbes in the moving van.

Better Classes in Central American Republic Would Welcome Change.
PANAMA, Sept. 27.—Officers of the United States Marine Corps who are in Panama, having just arrived from Nicaragua, report that the feeling of "the best people" in that country is in favor of the quasi protectorate which the United States proposes to establish. In brief, they report the situation as follows:

There are two elements in the population, one the land owning and wealthier class and the other composed chiefly of those who have no property. The latter class is now in control of the government. It has been struggling for years to retain control long enough for the present to establish a permanent government, but the development of the country has been retarded. This it now realizes can never be brought about because the few who want this are very much in the minority. The people are as a rule excluded from vote or benefit in the Government, and therefore they are willing to have any change, since they cannot lose and may gain by it.

The better classes who are conducting the present Government are quite in favor of an American protectorate, not because they are afraid of the United States, but because they prefer peace and the presence of a "superior people" to the kind of free Government they are accustomed to.

FOR NICARAGUA PROTECTORATE.
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RARATONGA OUSTS MORMONS.

Missionaries Are Driven From South Seas Island by Natives.

HONOLULU, Aug. 26.—Word has been received by Elder Clark of the Mormon church on the island of Maui that two missionaries of that faith have arrived in Auckland, having been forcibly driven from the island of Rarotonga in the South Seas by the natives, led by French Catholic priests.

The news came in a letter sent by Aaron Misihihi, one of the missionaries, who says that both Elder Langkings and himself were severely beaten and hounded by those who drove them out of Rarotonga.

"We had become scarcely settled in our little palm hut but at once before we became aware that trouble was in store," says the letter. "One of the French Catholic priests, seemingly the head of that faith in the island, called upon us and wanted to know our mission to Rarotonga. He was accompanied by two savage looking natives, all three wearing chains and crosses dangling. We told Father Bodeau plainly that we came to spread the Gospel and he immediately served notice upon us that the Rarotongans did not want to hear our Gospel with its multiplicity of wives. We attempted in vain to explain that polygamy was no longer a part of our creed.

"After he had gone we left our hut, which we had bought and paid for within two hours of our arrival, and sought the advice of the local officials, but the latter said little or no heed to our fears, putting us off with the mild assurance that they were sure no harm would come to us. At that very hour, though, our hut was being burned. We lost most of our books and papers and some few clothes."

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